

## WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, October 07, 2004

<b>Hide?</b>	<b>Set Name</b>	<b>Query</b>	<b>Hit Count</b>
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L5 and rice [clm]	247
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 and rice	2462
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	est	15734
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and rice [clm]	76
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and rice	1005
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	est	6975

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS 14 SEP 27 SWETSCAN will no longer be available on STN  
  
NEWS EXPRESS JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT  
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:14:13 ON 07 OCT 2004

=> file agricola caplus biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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ENTRY	SESSION
0.63	0.63

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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 10:15:41 ON 07 OCT 2004

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:15:41 ON 07 OCT 2004

Copyright (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.

=> s rice and est

L1 921 RICE AND EST

=> s l1 and (isolate? or purif?)

L2 117 L1 AND (ISOLATE? OR PURIF?)

=> s l2 and (genome or librar?)

L3 45 L2 AND (GENOME OR LIBRAR?)

=> s l1 and (isolat? or purif?)

L4 146 L1 AND (ISOLAT? OR PURIF?)

=> s l4and (genome or librar?)

MISSING OPERATOR 'L4AND (GENOME'

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l4 and (genome or librar?)

L5 60 L4 AND (GENOME OR LIBRAR?)

=> dup rem l5

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5

L6 46 DUP REM L5 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Transcriptional regulatory nucleic acids and polypeptides of plants and methods of use thereof

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Organisation and structural evolution of the **rice** glutathione S-transferase gene family

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

TI Monitoring of gene expression profiles and **isolation** of candidate genes involved in pollination and fertilization in **rice** (*Oryza sativa* L.) with a 10K cDNA microarray.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

TI Extracellular matrix protein gene, EMP1, is required for appressorium formation and pathogenicity of the **rice** blast fungus, *Magnaporthe grisea*

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI An integrated approach for comparative mapping in **rice** and barley with special reference to the Rph16 resistance locus

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Construction of **rice** cDNA **library** induced by brown planthopper and **isolation** of dof zinc finger protein

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Methods for **isolation** and use of promoter sequences from corn and wheat for selective control of gene expression in anthers

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Identification and cloning of plant cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenases

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Identification and cloning of plant sterol biosynthetic enzymes

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI **Rice** regulatory sequences for gene expression in defined wheat monocotyledonous tissue

=> d ab

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AB The invention provides **isolated** nucleic acids and their encoded proteins that act as cell transcription inhibitors and methods of use thereof. The invention further provides expression cassettes, transformed host cells, transgenic plants and plant parts, and antibody compns.

=> d pi

L6	ANSWER 1 OF 46	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2004	ACS on STN	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	----	-----	-----
PI	US 2004098760	A1	20040520	US 2003-675072	20030930
	US 2002170087	A1	20021114	US 2001-5057	20011204

=> d 2 ab

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1  
 AB Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) comprise a large family of key defense enzymes against xenobiotic toxicity. Here the authors describe the comprehensive characterization of this important multigene family in the model monocot species **rice** [*Oryza sativa* (L.)]. Furthermore, the authors investigate the mol. evolution of the family based on the anal. of (1) the patterns of within-**genome** duplication, and (2) the phylogenetic relationships and evolutionary divergence among **rice**, *Arabidopsis*, maize and soybean GSTs. In-silico screening of the **EST** and **genome** divisions of the Genbank/EMBL/DDBJ database **isolated** 59 putative genes and two pseudogenes, making this the largest plant GST family characterized to date. Of these, 38 (62%) are represented by genomic and **EST** sequences and 23 (38%) are known only from their genomic sequences. A preliminary survey of **EST** collections shows a large degree of variability in gene expression between different tissues and environmental conditions, with a small number of genes (13) accounting for 80% of all ESTs. **Rice** GSTs are organized in four main phylogenetic classes, with 91% of all **rice** genes belonging to the two plant-specific classes Tau (40 genes) and Phi (16 genes). Pairwise identity scores range between 17 and 98% for proteins of the same class, and 7 and 21% for interclass comparisons. Rapid evolution by gene duplication is suggested by the discovery of two large clusters of 7 and 23 closely related genes on chromosomes 1 and 10, resp. A comparison of the complete GST families in two monocot and two dicot species suggests a monophyletic origin for all Theta and Zeta GSTs, and no more than three common ancestors for all Phi and Tau genes.

=> d 2 so

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1  
SO Molecular Genetics and Genomics (2004), 271(5), 511-521  
CODEN: MGGOAA; ISSN: 1617-4615

=> d 7 ab

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AB Methods for **isolation** and use of regulatory sequences from corn and wheat for selective control of gene expression in male reproductive tissue are presented. Comparative anal. of corn or wheat anther tissue cDNA **libraries**, relative to that of other tissues, identified anther-specific gene expression patterns and resp. gene regulatory sequences. Plasmid expression vectors were created containing these regulatory sequences, a minimal promoter (CaMV 35S or **rice** actin gene), and a reporter gene (GUS gene encoding  $\beta$ -glucuronidase). Male reproductive tissue-specific expression in both monocots and dicots was identified following transfer of recombinant plasmid vector to corn, wheat, **rice** and Arabidopsis thaliana. These promoters can be used in plants to regulate transcription of target genes including genes for control of fertility, insect or pathogen tolerance, herbicide tolerance or any gene of interest.

=> d 7 so

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 62 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO

=> d 7 pi

L6	ANSWER 7 OF 46	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2004	ACS on STN	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 2003165947	A1	20030904	US 2002-325107	20021220

=> d 11-20 ti

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Cloning and characterization of **rice** RH3 gene induced by brown planthopper

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3  
TI Transcriptome study in the Chinese human **genome** project

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI **Isolation** and expression analysis of salt stress-associated ESTs from contrasting **rice** cultivars using a PCR-based subtraction method

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4  
TI Analysis of the transcriptional response to **Rice** Yellow Mottle Virus infection in Oryza sativa indica and japonica cultivars

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5  
TI Serial Analysis of Gene Expression (SAGE) of Magnaporthe grisea: genes involved in appressorium formation

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI A comparative study of genetic relationships among the AA-**genome**

Oryza species using RAPD and SSR markers

- L6 ANSWER 17 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI Efficient preparation and sequencing of BAC shotgun **libraries**, BAC ends, and ESTs.
- L6 ANSWER 18 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Plant genes encoding vitamin B metabolism proteins
- L6 ANSWER 19 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Identification and cloning of plant sugar transport protein cDNA
- L6 ANSWER 20 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6  
TI Identification of the 19S regulatory particle subunits from the **rice** 26S proteasome

=> d 13 ab

- L6 ANSWER 13 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AB Salt stress adversely affects the growth of **rice** plants. To understand the mol. basis of salt-stress response, four subtracted cDNA **libraries** were constructed employing specific NaCl-stressed tissues from salt-tolerant (CSR 27 and Pokkali) and salt-sensitive (Pusa basmati 1) **rice** cultivars. An efficient PCR-based cDNA subtraction method was employed for the **isolation** of the salt-stress responsive cDNA clones. In all, 1266 cDNA clones were **isolated** in the course of this study, out of which 85 clones were end-sequenced. Database search of the sequenced clones showed that 22 clones were homologous to genes that have earlier been implicated in stress response, 34 clones were novel with respect to their function and six clones showed no homol. to sequences in any of the public database. Northern anal. showed that the transcript expression pattern of selected clones was variable amongst the cultivars tested with respect to stress-regulation.

=> d 13 so

- L6 ANSWER 13 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
S0 Theoretical and Applied Genetics (2003), 106(4), 620-628  
CODEN: THAGA6; ISSN: 0040-5752

=> d 21- 30 ti

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 27 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):n

=> d 21-30 ti

- L6 ANSWER 21 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI In silico cloning of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase cDNA from **rice** (Oryza sativa L.).
- L6 ANSWER 22 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI **Isolation** of conserved genes in the human testis by subtractive hybridization.
- L6 ANSWER 23 OF 46 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN  
DUPLICATE 7

- TI A comprehensive **rice** transcript map containing 6591 expressed sequence tag sites.
- L6 ANSWER 24 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- TI Plant defense induced genes encoding multidrug resistance efflux protein and uses in improving plant disease resistance
- L6 ANSWER 25 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- TI Identification of defense-related **rice** genes by suppression subtractive hybridization and differential screening
- L6 ANSWER 26 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- TI Micron, a microsatellite-targeting transposable element in the **rice genome**
- L6 ANSWER 27 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- TI **Isolation** of candidate genes for tolerance of abiotic stresses
- L6 ANSWER 28 OF 46 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 8
- TI Mapping genes on an integrated sorghum genetic and physical map using cDNA selection technology.
- L6 ANSWER 29 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- TI Computational and experimental characterization of physically clustered simple sequence repeats in plants
- L6 ANSWER 30 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
- TI Molecular cloning and characterization of a plant homologue of the origin recognition complex 1 (ORC1)

=> d 27 ab

- L6 ANSWER 27 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AB High-throughout anal. of expressed genes, achieved by cataloguing expressed sequence tags (ESTs) and monitoring hybridization patterns by microarrays, has recently become possible in **rice**. As the first results become available, the value of these technologies can be gauged. Through ESTs and microarrays, the authors can obtain a more complete view than in the past of plant gene complexity, tissue specificity, and developmental or externally affected expression patterns. In particular, **EST** and microarray analyses can have tremendous impact in plant breeding, based on accelerated identification of complex traits such as those controlling plant responses to abiotic stresses. Owing to the novelty and lack of refinement in the use of microarray technol., the authors discuss advantages and limitations. The authors demonstrate responses to salt stress in **rice** (*Oryza sativa*) monitored by microarray anal.

=> d 27 so

- L6 ANSWER 27 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- SO Rice Genetics IV, [Proceedings of the International Rice Genetics Symposium], 4th, Los Banos, Philippines, Oct. 22-27, 2000 (2001), 345-363. Editor(s): Khush, G. S.; Brar, D. S.; Hardy, B. Publisher: Science Publishers, Inc., Enfield, N. H. CODEN: 69CFM6; ISBN: 1-57808-167-X

=> d 31-40 ti

L6 ANSWER 31 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Plant carotenoid biosynthesis enzymes and their encoding cDNA sequences

L6 ANSWER 32 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Plant carotenoid biosynthesis enzymes and their encoding cDNA sequences

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Plant lycopene  $\epsilon$ -cyclase and  $\beta$ -carotene hydroxylase and lycopene cyclase enzymes and their encoding cDNAs

L6 ANSWER 34 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Cloning and cDNA sequences encoding plant acid and neutral triacylglycerol lipases

L6 ANSWER 35 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Plant phytic acid biosynthesis enzymes and their encoding cDNA sequences

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Plant phytic acid biosynthesis enzymes and their encoding cDNA sequences

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Cloning and cDNA sequences of multiple starch-debranching enzymes from *Solanum tuberosum*

L6 ANSWER 38 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Arabidopsis-**rice**: will colinearity allow gene prediction across the eudicot-monocot divide?

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Molecular characterization of the Arabidopsis SBP-box genes

L6 ANSWER 40 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10  
 TI Differential screening of rye-type cDNAs from a common wheat carrying the rye midget chromosomes

=> d 41-46 ti

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Phospholipase A2 enzymes from elm and **rice** and their use for genetic engineering of oilseed plants

L6 ANSWER 42 OF 46 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 11  
 TI Large-scale **EST** sequencing in **rice**.

L6 ANSWER 43 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Expressed sequence tags in developing anthers of **rice** (*Oryza sativa* L.)

L6 ANSWER 44 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Evidence for genomic changes in transgenic **rice** (*Oryza sativa* L.) recovered from protoplasts

L6 ANSWER 45 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Sequencing and mapping the Arabidopsis **genome**: a weed model for real crops

L6 ANSWER 46 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Analysis of randomly **isolated** cDNAs from developing endosperm of **rice** (*Oryza sativa* L.): evaluation of expressed sequence tags, and



expression levels of mRNAs

=> d 42 ab

- L6 ANSWER 42 OF 46 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 11
- AB Large-scale cDNA analysis provides several great advantages for **genome** investigations in **rice**. **Isolated** and partially characterized cDNA clones have contributed not only to the construction of an RFLP linkage map and physical maps of the chromosomes but also to investigations of the mechanisms of expression of various isozymes and family genes. The ultimate aim of our large-scale cDNA analysis is to catalogue all the expressed genes of this important cereal, including tissue-specific, developmental stage-specific, and stress-specific genes. As of August 1996, the **Rice Genome** Research Program (RGP) has **isolated** and partially sequenced more than 29000 cDNA clones from various tissues and calluses in **rice** (Nipponbare, a japonica variety). The sequence data were translated into amino acid sequences for the 3 possible reading frames, and the similarity of these amino acid sequences to known proteins registered in PIR were examined. About 25% of the clones had significant similarities to known proteins. Some of the hit clones showed **library**-specific distributions, indicating that the composition of the clones in each **library** reflects, to some extent, the regulation of gene expression specific to differentiation, growth condition, or environmental stress. To further characterize the cDNA clones, including unknown clones, nucleotide sequence similarities of 24728 clones were analyzed and the clones were classified into around 10000 independent groups, suggesting that around a half or one third of expressed genes in **rice** have already been captured. These results obtained from our large-scale cDNA analysis provide useful information related to gene expression and regulation in **rice**.

=> d 421 so

46 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE  
The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.  
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):42

- L6 ANSWER 42 OF 46 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 11
- SO Plant molecular biology, Sept 1997. Vol. 35, No. 1/2. p. 135-144  
Publisher: Dordrecht : Kluwer Academic Publishers.  
CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412

=> d 43 agb

'AGB' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ab

- L6 ANSWER 43 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- AB To survey the expressed sequence tags (ESTs) of early stages of anther development, a number of putative genes from cDNA clones of **rice** anthers at the uninucleate microspore stage were identified. The transcript levels during anther development were also investigated using

the **isolated** cDNA clones as probes. Partial nucleotide sequences of 653 cDNA clones were determined by the automated sequence anal., and 77 cDNA clones, which occupied 11.8% of the total cDNAs, had significant similarity to nucleotide sequences registered in the databases. In the study, 17 cytosolic ribosomal protein genes were **isolated**. Among the genes, those encoding cytosolic ribosomal proteins L7, L26, L31, L39, rp21c, S5 and S19 were not well understood in higher plants. As expected from the redundancy in the cDNA **library**, the sucrose synthetase gene was highly expressed in anthers compared with shoots and roots. Several clones (S19, L3, L7a, L37a, L38 and L0) showed relatively lower transcript levels throughout anther development than those observed in shoots and roots of **rice** seedlings. With respect to the transcript levels in anthers at different developmental stages, coordinated decline of transcript accumulation from uninucleate stage to bi- and/or tri-nucleate stage was noted with the cDNA probes such as S22, L3, L7a, L31, L37a, L38 and P0, suggesting the ribosomal proteins may be involved in active translation in young anthers. The ribosomal protein gene expression seemed to be coordinately regulated during anther development.

=> d 43 so

L6 ANSWER 43 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 SO Plant Biotechnology (Tokyo) (1997), 14(1), 71-75  
 CODEN: PLBIF6; ISSN: 1342-4580

=> d 46 ab

L6 ANSWER 46 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AB Using a cDNA **library** prepared from poly(A)+ RNA from 10-day-old **rice** endosperm, partial nucleotide sequences of randomly **isolated** clones were analyzed. A total of 153 (30.65) out of 500 cDNA clones showed high amino acid identity to previously identified genes. There was significant redundancy in cDNAs encoding prolamine and glutelin. About 21.0% of the cDNA clones were found to code for seed storage protein genes. Consequently, 37 independent genes were identified. Using cDNA clones encoding glutelin, prolamin, seed allergen,  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucan branching enzyme, glycine-rich RNA binding protein, metallothionein, non-specific lipid-transfer protein and ubiquitin conjugating enzyme, the accumulation of mRNA during **rice** seed development was compared. Genes associated with seed storage protein and starch biosynthesis were expressed according to expected developmental stages. Glycine-rich RNA binding protein genes as well as metallothionein-like protein genes were highly expressed in developing seeds, but low in leaves of whole plants.

=> d 46 sdo

'SDO' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):so

L6 ANSWER 46 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 SO Plant Molecular Biology (1995), 29(4), 685-9  
 CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412

=> s ((byrum j?) or (byrum, j?))/au

L7 74 ((BYRUM J?) OR (BYRUM, J?))/AU

```

=> s l7 and rice
L8      0 L7 AND RICE

=> s l7 and est
L9      0 L7 AND EST

=> s ((ruan y?) or (ruan, y?))/au
L10     668 ((RUAN Y?) OR (RUAN, Y?))/AU

=> s l10 and rice
L11     9 L10 AND RICE

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12     7 DUP REM L11 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-7 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Random amplified polymorphic DNA of the similar braconid wasps in cotton
field and paddy field from China (Hymenoptera, Braconidae).

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Electron microscope study of rice seeds soaked in exogenous DNA
solution

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI In vitro transcription from the Nectria haematococca PDA1 promoter in an
homologous extract reflects in vivo pisatin-responsive regulation

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 7 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Bionomics and the appropriate time for chemical control of the white
leafhopper Thaia subrufa (Motschulsky) Pest of rice in Chekiang
Province, China.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 7 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Studies on the rice virus vector small brown planthopper
Laodelphax striatella Fallen.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 7 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
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of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2004) on STN
TI Studies on rice dwarf virus disease. I. Infection, disease
development and control Insect vector, Nephotettix cincticeps, China.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI STUDIES ON THE APPLICATION OF THE REVERSED PASSIVE CARBON AGGLUTINATION
TEST FOR THE DETECTION OF VIRULIFEROUS RICE DWARF VIRUS.

=> s ((wallick k?) or (wallick, k?))/au\
'AU\' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AU\' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AU\' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L13     0 ((WALLICK K?) OR (WALLICK, K?))/AU\

```

=> s ((wallick k?) or (wallick, k?))/au  
L14 8 ((WALLICK K?) OR (WALLICK, K?))/AU

=> dup rem l14  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14  
L15 5 DUP REM L14 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-5 ti

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI Cystic fibrosis critical care: No longer an oxymoron.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI Traumatic carotid cavernous sinus fistula following a gunshot wound to the face.

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Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States  
of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.  
(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Starch accumulation during hydroponic growth of spinach and basil plants  
under carbon dioxide enrichment.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI Starch accumulation during hydroponic growth of spinach and basil plants  
under carbon dioxide enrichment.

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Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States  
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(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 2

TI Basil chlorosis: a physiological disorder in CO2-enriched atmospheres.